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ITALIANS IN FULL RETREAT SAID TO HAVE LOST 8,000 MEN IN

LAST SUNDAY'S BATTLE. Crispi's Cabinet Fully Decides to Resign-Gen. Barattert Says His Black Soldiers Fought Much Better Than the White Troops All the Italian Princes

Ask Permission to Go to the Front. LONDON, March 4 .- A despatch to the Central News from Rome says that of the 247 officers under Gen. Baratleri who took part in the battle against the Abyssinians on Sunday only forty returned. Among the killed were Gen. Albertone and Col. Galliano, the latter of whom was in command of the Italian garrison which defended Makalle when that place was besieged by the Abyssinlans. Gen. Arimondi was seriously wounded. Gen. Dabormida, with the remnant of his brigade, succeeded in rejoining Gen. Paratteri, after having fought their way through the every's lines. The Italians are in

full retreat toward Asmara.
The Daily News to-morrow will publish a despatch from its Rome correspondent saying that Gen. Baratleri, upon his return to Italy, will be tried by court martial under articles 72 and 88 of the Military Code, which fix the punishment for officers who abandon their posts before the enemy at degradation to the ranks.

followed by death. The churges against Baratieri are based upon his own admission that he left the field while the troops under his command were fighting. without knowing the fate of the columns under Gen. Dabormida and Arlmondi, and retreated 10) kilometres (sixty-two miles) in twenty-four

hours. HOME March 4.-The Cabinet held a protracted meeting this morning and unanimously decided to press the acceptance of their regignations, desiring to leave to the Crown complete liberty of action. Premier Crispithis afternoon announced to King Humbert the decision of the Cabinet to resign, which will be communicated to the Chambers to-morrow.

Gen Baratieri's report of the battle fought between the Italian troops in Africa and the Abyssinians opposing them has been received by the Government. The report explains why the Italians were obliged to upon the Abyssinians as they did and why the former were defeated. Gen. Albertone's brigade, the report says, had advanced too far and lest contact with the main army. To protect them he was obliged to move forward.

The white troops of Albertone's command did not resist the assault of the Abyssinians and fell back in disorder, bindering the artiller, from taking position. The black troops of the brigade were braver and fought with more valor and vigor than the whites. It is difficult. Gen. Baratieri says, to ascertain the Italian lesses accurately. Large numbers of men are missing who are supposed to be dead or to have

Nothing has been received here confirming the report of the coronation of the Negus of Abyssinia, Menelck, which circumstance, it is suggested, led Gen. Haratieri to take advantage of the absence of some of the Abvasinian troops in attendance upon the ceremony and attack

the native army. Advices from Massowah, received by the Government, announce that Gen. Baldissera, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Africa, assumed command to-

The Government has instructed the Military Advocate General to examine into the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign by Gen. Baratieri, and determine whether or not the latter shall be arraigned before a council of war.

A royal decree, bearing date of March 3, has been promulgated relieving Gen. Baratleri of his functions as Governor of the African province of Erythrea. Gen. Baratleri is reported to have been temporarily placed on half pay and summoned to Rome to explain his conduct of the Abyssinian campaign which has resulted so disastrously.

It is officially announced that a decree dated Feb. 22 appointed Gen. Baldissera commander of the Italian forces in Africa, with full civil

Il Popolo Romano says that the Cabinet will meet Parliament to-morrow, March 5, but will await the arrival of advices from Gen. Baldissera at Massowah before deciding upon the adoption of further military measures.

Demonstrations were made in Venice, Padua, Verena, and Revige last evening against the African policy of the Government. The civil authorities in those cities were extremely moderate in their attitude toward those taking part

in the demonstrations. The Republicans and Socialists organized demonstrations last evening in several of the principal cities and towns of Italy and denounced the African policy of the Ministry. A crawd in Milan, in attempting to burst through a cordon of troops, became so frenzied that they hurled themselves against the bayonets of the soldiers. One man was killed and seven were

The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, had a conference with King Humbert and Gen. Mocenni, Minister of War, this morning. All of the Italian Princes have again asked permission to go to Abyssinta.

A meeting of students of the universities was held this morning which, before its close, re-sulted in a struggle in which several of those present were more or less seriously injured. During the progress of the meeting an excited discussion took pince between the Radical students and those of the Monarchist party, the former denouncing in unmeasured terms the policy of the Government in respect to the conduct of the campaign in Africa. The Monarchists cheered the King and the army, and from words the participants in the debate came to blows, and knives were drawn and freely used,

Several of the students were severely wounded. The Radical students had invited Signor Vendemini, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, to make a speech at the meeting and he attempted to do so, but was compelled by the uprear to stop and finally to withdraw from the ball. The excitement finally subsided, and the Monarchists, who were in the minority, gave their approval to a resolution expressing hope that victory would return to the Italian arms and accisiming the King and the army.

Naples, March 4 .- A party of students attempted a riotous manifestation here to-day against the policy pursued by the Government relative to the African campaign. The mob was dispersed by the police, but not until after a se-vere encounter. Many of the rioters were ar-

PARIS March 4 .- A despatch from Aden to the Matin says that the Italians lost 5,000 men in last Sunday's battle with the Abyssinians.

The defeated army is reported above to be in full retreat to Asmara. This little town is near the northern edge of Abyssinia, and one of the immediate causes of the war was that the Italians insisted on taking this town from the Tigre province of Abyssinia and adding it to the Italian possessions. In retreating to Asmara, therefore, the Italians have abandoned all of the ground they have won in the past year's campaign.

The Italians, in October last, were engaged in making a good road between Massowah on the coast and Asmara.

The above allusion to the crowning of King Menclek means that it was his purpose while in the neighborhood of Axum to be crowned there. Axum was the sucient capital of Abyssinia, and the kings of that country are still crowded in the instoric town. Last Sunday's battle was fought near Adva, the capital of the Tigre province, and only ten or twelve miles from Axum. This is Menclek's first visit to northern Abyssinia, and he would be likely to improve the first opportunity to be formally crowned at the ancient capital.

The Abyssinians will probably follow the retreating Italians toward the north. In Octoberlast letters which Menclek had written to Ras Mangascia, Governor of the Tigre province, fell into the hands of the Italians. In one of them headd:

"As we have agreed you are to request the

"As we have agreed, you are to request the

Italians to withdraw from your territors in September, and as they retire you are to ad-vance and to act promptly according to our agreement."

Gen. Baratleri sent this and other extracts from Menelek's letters to the Italian Government to prove that an invasion of the Italian colony by the Abyssinians and been decided

only by the Abysanians and been decided upon.

I'remier Crispi is likely to try to wash his hands of the main responsibility for the war. On Dec. 18 last he reminded the Chamber that the African entertrise was not his work and he would even have wished for a different African policy. It is said that he had opposed the founding of the celony of Erythrea and had declared that it would be better for Italy to direct her gaze elsewhere. But after the Italian flag had been hoisted there he was obliged to recognize that it was necessary to remain and

flag had been hoisted there be was obliged to recognize that it was necessary to remain and to endeavor to improve the position.

Queen Taitu is an important factor in this war. She has wine-sed some of the engagements out of range of the artillery. According to the Italian reports, she has steadily advised her husband, King Menelek, to take a very aggressive attitude. It is said that about two months ago Ras Makonnon desired to negotiate months ago Ras Makonon desired to negotiate for peace, and Menciek was not averse to it, but Queen Taitu said no, and her influence pre-vailed. She has continually sided with the chiefs of Tigre in demanding that the war be carried on to the end.

GRAVITY OF ITALY'S DEFEAT. No News Whatever Received from One of

ROME, March 4.-It is reported that Gen. Baldissera is due to arrive at Asmara, towards which place the Italian troops are said to be retreating, on the 6th inst., and that there he will meet Gen. Baratieri.

Long official despatches from Massowah, un-

der the date of March 3, give technical details of the positions and movements of the Italian troops engaged in Sunday's battle with the Abyssinians. According to these advices the troops in the morning occupied two ridges in the vicinity of Adua, but they were compelled to chandon these positions by immense phalanxes of the enemy. The fighting was evidently of a terrific character, and the retreat of most of the battalions was a mere rout.

The despatches conclude that no news has been received of Gen. Delormida's brigade nor of Gens. Arimondi and Albertone. The most contradictory reports are in circula-tion, and it is impossible to obtain any precise information as to the gravity of the defeat of

the Government forces. THE KAISER'S SYMPATRY.

He Sends His Condolences Over Italy's Reverses to King Humbert.

BERLIN, March 4. Emperor William to-day visited Count Lanza di Busca, the Italian Ambaseador to Germany, and requested him to convey to King Humbert an expression of his sympathy with Italy over her reverses in Africa.

IS THE DREIBUND IN DANGERS The Germans Are Auxlous Over the Grave Troubles of Italy.

LONDON, March 4 .- The Daily News to-morrow will publish a despatch from its Berlin correspondent eaying that the defeat of the Italians at Adna by the Abyssinians absorbs all political interest. Nobody is blind, the correspondent says, to the fact that the Italian defeat may lead to a total revolution of political affairs in Italy, whereby the existence of the Triple Alliance may be endangered.

WE MUST TELL SPAIN TO STOP Admiral Meade Says We Should Land

Troops in Cuba and End the War. Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N., retired, delivered a lecture on the Caribbean Sea, lilustrated by stereopticon views, in Chickering Hall last evening. A large audience greeted him. As a comment on the fact that the British possessions on the maps shown in the views were of a bright, aggressive red, he said: "England is in the habit of painting things

red. While originally her possessions in Venezucla were quite small she has pushed further and further west, like Horace Greeley's young man and has tocated her boundary line three degrees beyond its original position.

"John Bull kept extending his territory till he had taken in the gold fields of Venezuela. Don't forget that. England and Venezuela are not in dispute over any territory-England has nation. The United States should be the residuary legatee of all land that is lying around loose

on the American continent. "This is not jingoism. By the way, the word jingo is an English word strictly, invented during the meteoric career of that political mountebank Benjamin Disraeli. There is one respect in which the United States differs from Great Britain; she has acquired every foot of her soil honestly and has paid for it.

"This Government will assist and defend the downtrodden and enslaved of this great continent as long as the memory of Monroe remains with us. War is not the worst thing that can come to a nation—the loss of national self-respect is far worse. The

can come to a nation—the loss of national self-respect is far worse. The first shot fired in a war between Great Britain and this country would sound the death knell of the British empire. Johnny Bull had rather light the whole of Europe than the United States. The rule of Britainials drawing to a close England loves us in a way—she loves our securities, our rich heiresses, and she will not allow herself to be drawn into a conflict which must inevitably result in confiscation of English possessions in this country.

"What thoughts come to the mind when one speaks the name Cubal Queen of the Antiles: here all that the heart of man can desire flourish, except what is the dearest to the human heart and which has been taken away by the oppressor—liberty. In Havana many stately valaces and gorgeous residences were built on the skulls of slaves and paid for by the proceeds of the traffe in human beings.

"Should we grant the Cubars belligerent rights? Na; we should do more than that, We should inform Spain that the context in Cuba was getting monotonous, and must be stopped. If the nuisance of having such a squabble going on scarcely 100 miles from our lorder cannot be stooped by such a notice, then we should mobolize our fleet and land forces in Cuba and promptly put an end to the war ourselves. Then we should grant to the Cubans autonomy."

Admiral Meade's utterances were repeatedly applanded, and the audience was evidently with him from start to finish.

ESCAPE OF AN ISLAND CONVICT. He Gets Away from a Keeper Up Town,

After Testifying at His Brother's Trial. Joseph Roth, alias Max Magnus, a convict serving time in the pentientiary on Blackwell's Island, escaped yesterday afternoon from the custody of Andrew Wilson, a keeper in the penitentlary, at Fifty-second street and Second avenue. Roth is serving a term of eleven months for petty largeny. He was brought down from the penitentiary in the morning to Part II., General Sessions, where he was a wit ness at the trial of his brother, who was accused of stealing a bicycle from a firm of Bridgeport

After the trial was over Keeper Wison started After the trial was over keeper Wison started hack with Roth to the penitentiary. He was taking him down East Fifty-second street to board the boat which runs to Blackweir's Island. Wilson had Roth handcuffed. At the corner of Second avenue and Fifty-second street Roth said he wanted to go to a tollet. Keeper Wilson took him into a saloon on the corner and, unlocking the handcuff which he had hosened to his own hand, allowed light hos to enter the hyatory alone. He remained outside at the door.

After waiting a few minutes for Roth to reappear Wilson went into the place and found that Roth had escaped through another door. The keeper searched the neighborhood, but was unable to find any trace of the fugitive. He reported the matter to the Warden of the penitentiary, who telephoned to Police Headquarters, and had a general alarm sent out for the escaped convict, who has a pair of handcuffs dangling to his right wrist.

Navy Yard Inconventenced by Ice and High Winds.

The cob-dock ferry at the Navy Yard was no in operation yesterday, because the channel was choked with ice. Ice was thickly packed in the Wallabout Basin yesterday, and the high winds broke down the telegraph and telephone wires in the Navy Yard.

WIND'S NEW RECORD HERE.

FOR A MINUTE YESTERDAY IT BLEW 82 MILES AN HOUR.

Not a Single Sailing Craft Got Into Port-Cat White Blown Overhound and Willliam Garrity's Ribs Broken-A Wonderful Display of Hostery in the Streets. The saucy spirits of the northwest gale went

n with their merrymaking yesterday. They wove serial funnels at dusty corners, and sent up the lofty spirals all sorts of flimsy stuif, mingled with which there were, at times, hats, bonnets, vells, and handkerchiefs. They were a mad lot, the gale elves, and didn't care how high they lifted the skirts of the typewriters and shop girls, who had become so used to the sensation of pirouetting in a blast, after two days' experience, that they ceased to blush, and nerely laughed, with a charming lack of embarrasement, while the graceless multitude of male folk guffawed. That is the way of the

wicked men everywhere.

The spirits were of local origin, and owed their existence largely to the new 'steen-story architecture. Above the towers, cupolas steeples, and caves there was a straightaway biast, just as might be felt in a one-story town or a prairie. Away up where the forty-storied buildings may be a few years hence the blast created a new record. It actually blew for a whole minute, at 12:40 P. M., at the rate of eighty-two miles an hour, according to the anemometer on Farmer Dunn's tower on the top of the Manhattan Life Building. But maybe it has blown quite as hard as that at the same height several years ago, before the era of skyscrapers, when the official anemometer was closer to the earth.

If Benjamin Franklin, gazing from his pedestal benevolently down on Park row, had had his cocked hat on his head yesterday it might have been blown off. Everything else on Park row was almost blown into a cocked hat by the erratic spirits aforementioned. Benjamin might have seen through his bronze eyes, if they hadn't been bronze, a good many things he wasn't able to see in 1776 or thereabout, including cable cars, electric light poles, and stockings of a modern type. He might have chuckled somewhat at the predicament of two men burdened with huge bundles of paper boxes burdened with huge bundles of paper boxes siung fore and aft on their shoulders. They got caught in a hurricane gust, and started to ascend with the boxes. They brought up against electric light poles and throw out both anchors, holding on till the flury had passed. Every woman who tried to walk past Benjamin with dignity was finally forced into a run to prevent a catastrophe, involving a display of as much hosiery as may be seen in shop windows on barrein days.

a catastrophe, involving a display of as much hoslery as may be seen in shop windows on bargain days.

The pranks of the wind sprites at Nassau and Spruce streets kept a crowd of a hundred or more in good humor most of the day. Many of the tenants of and visitors to the American Tract Society's building, in attempting to get out of the Nassau street doors, were forced backed by strong gusts, Finally two athletic men were nired, and one was posted at each door to pull it open for their weaker brethren. The wind blew the light weights to the clevators.

Farmer Dunn had this to say about the gale, which is the flercest and most protracted that has ever whistled across New, York: "The extent of the gale cannot be very definitely determined, but it probably covers a radius of at least 700 miles from the low pressure storm centre, which was central to-day near Nova Scotia. The wind yesterday made an effort to break the twenty-four-hour record of February, which was 1.15s miles from noon on Feb. 6 to moon on Feb. 7: from noon on Monday to moon yesterday it blow 1.147 miles. After 10 A. M. to-day theforce of the wind for five or six hours was 55 miles; several times it reached a velocity of 70 miles, and between 12:38 and 12:43 P. M. it was 72 miles. At 12:40 it attained, for a minute 82 miles. The next highest record for one minute is 80 miles.

"The sluggish movement of the low-pressure storm after it reached this neighborhood last Saturday is probably due to an area of high pressure over the Atlantic, holding the storm in check. The two high pressures are squeezing the storm between them and elongating it, north and south. The high winds must soon subside. Either the high pressure to the east will give way or the low-pressure vacuum will be filled by the tremendously strong pressure from the west."

No sailing craft got into port by way of the flood yesterday. The skipper of the big four-

from the west."

No sailing craft got into port by way of the Hook yesterday. The skipper of the big fourmasted steel British ship Semantia, which anchored outside the bar four days ago, feared to venture up because of the northwest gale and high, frosty swells. The American ship P. N. Hanchard, which arrived on Saturday from Hong Kong, was moved with the help of four tugs from the Eric Hasin to the foot of Grand The steamship City of Augusta, a day late rom Savannah, came in with crystal armor ac-

from Savannah, came in with crystal armor ac-comulated on her voyage up the coast in the teeth of the gale. She made only four knots an hour when the wind blew hardest. Off the belaware lightship on Tuesday evening she passed a four-masted schooner at anchor with her spanker topmast gone, her spanker carried away, and her jibs flapping in the water. The City of Augusta ran close to the schooner, which apparently did not want assistance. The crew were gathering in the head sails and mak-ing repairs.

crew were gathering in the head sails and making repairs.

The persistent force of the great blow was filustrated by the condition of the weather flags on the Manhattan tower. They were torn in half, perpendicularly. One of the storm flags on the Federal building had only its fattered union left. The other flag was a new one, which was put up to replace a shredded bit of bunting taken down at sunset on Tuesday. This new flag was badly torn on the outer edge.

The schouner Estelle, from Wilmington, N. C., for this port, was seen anchored off Sandy Hook yesterday morning. Several hours later the Sandy Hook observer saw nothing of her, and, as she was not reported coming in, it is probable that her cables parted and she was blown out to sea.

as she was not reported coming in, it is probable that her cables parted and she was blown out to sea.

The Wilson line steamship Buffalo, which arrived from Hull on Monday with her steam windlass out of order, did not get up to her pier until yesterday evening. Her Captain feared to weigh anchor by the hand windlass while wind and sea were rioting. In a luil at 3:45 l. M. all hands, after several hours' hard work got up the anchor, and the ship proceeded.

Col. John R. White of 229 East 1:33 street, who was recently arpedined superintendent of the new floating lodging house at the foot of East Twenty-skith street, had an unexpected plunge into the East River at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Commissioner of Charities John I. Faure, with Col. White, had been making an inspection of the new quarters. They had crossed the gangplank from the beat to the dock. A treinendors gost of wind struck them when they were about ten feet from the edge of the dock. Commissioner Faure was lifted off his feet. He tripped on a piece of timber, fell, and thus was saved from being blown overboard. Col. White was blown into the river between the dock and the deating lodging house. When he came to the surface he got hold of one of the fenders hanging alongside the boat and clung to it. A. Hae with a life buoy fastened to it was arown to Col. White. He grabbed it, and imbed to the dock on a ladder lowered to him, ommissioner Faure took Col. White to Believe Hospital in a carriage. He was put to bed

vie Hospital in a carriage. He was put to bed there.
Yestertay afternoon William Garrity, 60 years old, a longshoreman, of 60 Laight street, was closing the storm door at the head of the roof stafrway of his home when a gust of wind slammed the door against him with such force that it knocked him headlong down the flight of tality. Several of Garrity's ribs were broken. The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the North German Lloyd Mediterranean line arrived off the Quarantine boarding station at 8:15 o'clock last evening. Health Officer Doty made an attempt to board her in order to allow her to proceed to her dock, but the wind was so strong and the sea so heavy that it was impossible for the boarding boat to stay alongside long enough to just the Doctor aboard. After making several foths attempts Dr. Day ordered the steamer to anchor until this morning.

WOMAN BLOWN FROM A TRAIN.

form and Has a Remarkable Escape. HACKENSACK, March 4. Miss Lillian Strauss, whose home was given as West 114th street, New York, was brought to Hackensack by the Middleton Express of the New York, Susque-hana and Western Railroad at 9:15 this morning in an injured condition. Her head and face were covered with blood, and she was hurriedly driven to the office of Dr. David St. John, where she was found to be suffering from an extensive but not dangerous scalp wound and general schock. In about two hours she was able to proceed to her home.

Miss Strauss, who is said to be a canvasser for Middletown Express to Hackensack. When the wounded his son Nat yesterday. Purdue was train was running down the grade north of the

iron bridge over the Eric Railroad, near Little
Ferry, she attempted to pass from one car to
another. A flerce gust of wind caught her and
swept her off the platform, and she rolled down
the embankment into a ditch. Her head broke
through the ice, and she narrowly escaped death
from drowning.

The horrified passengers who witnessed the
accident immediately notified Conductor Vrooman, and the train was stopped and run back to
the scene of the accident.

Miss Strauss was unconscious when picked up
and carried to the car. Her blood-covered face
and head and disordered varinents gave her the
appearance of being badly injured. She soon
partially revived, and when she reached Hackensack she was able to taik.
She said she was resching from the railing of
one car to the other when semething seemed to
much from the left side, knocking her off the

She said she was reaching from the railing of one car to the other when something seemed to push her from the left side, knocking her off the platform before she could help herself. Dr. St. John dressed the scalp wound, which appeared to be the only serious injury sustained, and after resting some little time Miss Strauss insisted upon going home.

At the place where this accident occurred the wind has a free sweep for many miles across the Hackenssek meadows. The heavy western gales strike the cars with such force that many timid persons have expressed a fear that trains would be blown from the track. Those who witnessed the accident to Miss Strauss marvel that she escaped with such slight injuries.

MR. TERLINDE'S HAT BLOWS OFF. This Causes Two Trains to Stop and Leads

to the Killing of Six Sheep. Frederick Torlinds of 51 Murray street, Newark, was a passenger on the 6:20 train from Newark to Rahway last evening. As he was going from one car to another his hat blew off. The train was just leaving the Chestnut street station in Newark, and as it was moving slowly Mr. Teilinde jumped off to get the hat. The rear brakeman thought he had fallen and called for brakes. The conductor ran back looking for a mangled body.

Mr. Terlinde met him half way and told him he was probably the man he was looking for. The conductor did not attempt to disguise his

anger. Now the block signals behind the train had Now the block signals behind the train had been set to "Danger," and the 6:40 Perth Amboy accommodation came to a halt 300 yards behind the Rahway train.

In this space between the two trains a drover employed by Schloss Brothers, butchers of Newark, thought he saw his opportunity. He undertook to drive a flock of skeep through it.

Just as soon as Mr. Terrinde had got his hat and he and the conductor had got on the train again, the train started and the block system automatically threw out white signals so that the engineer on the following train started ahead. ahead.

He didn't see the flock of sheep which were around a curve until be ploughed through them, killing haif a dozen and injuring a dozen more. When the train had passed the shepherd went about cutting the throats of the injured so that their flesh would be edible.

SHAKY SWEAT SHOPS.

Yesterday's Gale Causes Them to Be Va-The gusts of eighty-mile-an-hour wind which wept over this city yesterday put the buildings of the town to a severe test, and they found at

least one which couldn't stand it. This one was at 205 Allen street. It is a sixstory brick structure built in the yard of a tenement house, and all of its floors are used as tailors' sweat shops. The building is 16 feet 8 inches wide by about 35 feet deep, and it occupies every inch of the yard that was available

pics every inch of the yard that was available after leaving room for an iron ladder-like winding stairway batween it and the tenement in the front. This fron stairway is the only means of communication between the sweat shops and the ground. Every floor of the building is let to a different sweat-shop keeper, and about 150 persons are employed in it during the day. Large windows at each floor weaken the walls of the building.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon several persons ran into the Eldridge street station and told Sergeant McDermott that this building was about to fall. When the gusts of wind would strike it, they said, it would shake as if it were about to come down at any moment.

Sergeant McDermott sent Policeman Von Deivelski to investigate. The bluecoat found a lot of the frightened workpeople of the building out on the sidewalk, and he saw enough to satisfy him that the building was unsafe. He reported this, and Sergeant McDermott ordered him to 50 back, turn out everybody from the sweat shops, and stay on guard. The Fire Department was also notified, and last hich if sent its emergency corps to shore up the building. ent its emergency corps to shore up the build

TRACT SOCIETY ELEVATOR FALLS. A Passenger Injured-Effort Made to Keep

the Accident Secret. 837 Madison street, Brooklyn, got into an eleva-tor at the sixth floor of the American Tract Society building, at Spruce and Nassau streets, about 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning. There was one other passenger in the elevator beside the elevator boy.

The car had gone down but a few feet when it suddenly dropped to the basement. Mr. Huxford remained upright when it struck the bottom of the shaft and sustained a severe shock. The other two men were thrown to the floor, thus breaking the force of their fall. Both es-raped without apparent injury, but were badly ken up. r. Huxford started to walk away, but found

shaken up.

Mr. Huxford started to walk away, but found that he was too much induced to do so. He was carried into a vacant store on the ground floor and a carringe sent for. He was taken to the Astor House and put to bed. Dr. Farrington, the hotel physician, attended him. He found that there were no bones broken. He said, however, that it would be some days before Mr. Huxford could leave his bed.

The employees of the building did all they could to keep the accident secret. They made no report of the affair to the police. A Sus reporter was fold that nothing whatever had happened. The police of the Oak street station learned of the accident last night through outside sources. A policeinan who was sent to the Tract Society building to investigate was also told that nothing had occurred. He learned the facts as given also be from Mr. Huxford at the Astor House. The policeman turned in a report of the result of his investigation.

THE NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

It Is to Br Run to Sult the Westers Element of Its Directorate,

The Westerners are to run their Mining Exchange at 35 and 37 Breadway to suit themselves and not the New York element in the Board of Directors. This was decided at a meeting of the members and directors held late on Tuesday night. All of the amendments demanded at the special meeting on Saturday, and printed in The Serv on Sunday, were acceded to at this meeting on Tuesday night. Commissions are reduced, Cherring House charges are greatly reduced, Cherring House charges are greatly reduced, all thearing House these have been reschieded, and the exchange is to be open for husiness up to 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, so that yesterday the Westernors were in full control of their institution. Now, they say, they are to make things hum. Board of Directors. This was decided at a meet-

WHIRLED ROUND IN THE BELTING. One Workman Killed and Another Injured

In the Johns Palut Works in Brooklyn. Two men were adjusting a belt on a fly wheel at the Johns Paint Works at the foot of Thirty-

at the Johns Paint Works at the foot of Thirtyseventh street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning,
when the machinery suddenly started and the
mon were wair ed around in the belting. Both
men were severely in jured before the machinery
could be stepped, and one died later.
The injured workmen were William Sands,
aged 43, of 210 Thirty-second street, and John
O'Dea, aged 24 years, of 135 Twenty-ninth
street. Both of Sands's legs were broken and
his right arm was fractured. He was removed
to the Norwegian Hospital, where he died last
night.

LA ROURGOGNE LIBELLED.

Atlas Line Wants 5400 000 for the Sink. ing of the Allsa. The Atlas Line Steamship Company, owners

of the steamship Ailsa, which was sunk by the French line steamer La Bourgogne on Saturday, have filed a libel in the United States Dis-trict Court against La Hourgogne in the sum of \$100,000 for loss on the Alless and her cargo, Security in the case will probably be furnished by the French company to-day. Killed a National Bank President.

MEMPHIS, Tex., March 4. As the result of fend of long standing W. M. Purdue, an attorney, shot and killed John P. Jones, President of

ANGRY AT THE PRESIDENT.

WESTERN MEN RESENT HIS SPEECH TO THE PRESBYTERIANS.

His Reference to the Need of Home Missions in the West, They Say, Was Not Only in Bad Taste, but Displayed Gross Ignorance, Bigotry, and Prejudice WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Western Senators and Representatives were to-day very severe

in their criticism of that portion of President

Cleveland's address before the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York last evening wherein he spoke of the alleged corruption, cambling, and dram shops existing in certain States and Territories needing the ben eft of home missions. The speech was the general topic of gossip at the Capitol, Mr. Cleveland's remarks on this point are regarded by Western Congressmen generally, and many who are not from the West, as not only in ex ceedingly bad taste coming from one occupying the office of President of the United States. but also as displaying the grossest ignorance in regard to the actual condition of civilization in the States recently admitted to the Union and the few remaining Territories. It is probable moreover that the President's "in sult" to the far West, as some of the Westerners are inclined to regard it, will not be al lowed to pass unnoticed, but that some mem ber of the House or Senate will take occasion to publicly criticise the President for his remarkable utterance.

A Senator of long service, speaking of the President's speech, said to day that it was the most remarkable breach of propriety and the most astounding display of ignorance, bigotry, and prejudice that he had ever known to fall from the lips of a President of the United States speaking on a public occasion. The Senator admitted that he and all of his Western colleagues with whom he had talked were indignant, but that he was willing to lot the statements of Mr. Cleveland go unchallenged In view of the fact that every person who had enjoyed the opportunity of travelling in the West knew them to be a misrepresentation of facts. This Senator said he had lived all his life in a mining camp, a town that was one of the first mining camps in his State, and that in no city in the East were the morality and peace fulness of the citizens at a higher standard.

For many years, he said, in this young mining town he and his family had lived in perfect quiet and safety, without even taking the prequiet and safety, without even taking the pre-caution of locking the doors at night, and he deemed it very remarkable that the President of the United States should overlook the law-lessness of the great cities in the East to un-truthfully hold up the citizens of the West to the gaze of the world, as being especially in need or the services of Christian missionaries. The Senator edded that, while he would not re-ply to the President, he felt confident that some of his younger colleagues would chal-lenge his statements and rebuke them as they deserved.

some of his younger colleagues would chal-lenge his statements and rebuke them as they deserved.

The discussion aroused by the President's address recalls to many Senators an incident that occurred in the senate seme years are, when ex-flow, McCreary of Kentucky, who was called "tild Elephant Pars," because of the large tafts of black hair that fell from the sides of his very bald crantum, was a member of that body.

his very bald cranium, was a member of that body.

A visiting clergyman, having been invited to open the Senate with prayer in place of the Chaplain, who is usually discreed to his remarks, informed the Almighty that the Senate was a weak and shiful body, prone to err and to stray from the paths of righteousness. He prayed that its members might be endowed with more wisdem and grace, that they night have the intelligence to see and the courage to perform their duty, and that they might not be influenced in their official action by corrupt, selfsh, or unworthy motives.

The journal was then read, and as soon as it was approved Gov. McCreary area and sent to the Clerk's desk a resolution he had hastily written, and for which he asked immediate consideration.

sideration.

It set forth in a preamble that the person who had just left the floor had not addressed the President of the Senate, as required by the rules, but a being entirely unknown to that body, and had made grave accusations against the representatives of all the States of the country, which, if true, unfitted them to fill the offices to which they had been elected; therefore he asked the adoption of a resolution requiring the derry man to withdraw his charges or to amorar before the Committee on Privileges and Elections and sustain them by competent witnesses.

and Elections and sustain them by competent witnesses.

Mr. McDonald, then Chief Clerk of the Senate, was an oid-fashioned Sectch Presbyterian, and, before reading any official paper, always glanced over it carefully in order to avoid mistokes. This time it was well that he did so, His face became pale as he read flow, McCreary's sarenatic lines and then passed them over to Mr. Ferry of Michigan, who occupied the chair. The latter smiled, pronounced the resolutions out of order, and proceeded with the business of the Senate. Gov. McTrary, however, recovered them, and passed them around among his colleagues, who were much amused.

COL. LAMONT WAS STRUNG UP.

He Tested that Method of Punishing Con viets and Gov. Cleveland Approved It. ALBANY, March 4. The defense in the Lathrop prison investigation was continued today and several witnesses were examined. An interesting story was told of how Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont was once "strung up" to test that method of convict punishment, The witness who told the story was the Hon. Isnae Baker, Jr., who was Superintendent of State Prisons from 1882 to 1887. His testi-State Prisons from 1882 to 1887. His testi-mony was that paddling was inflicted up to January, 1883, when he abolished it, the ques-tion of its legality having been raised. As a re-sult, there was a strike among the convicts at Sing Sing and much trouble at the other prisons. After consultation with old prison officers witness tried what is known as "hanging up." He himself was hung up first to test its effi-ciency. He consulted Gr.ver Cleycland, who was then Governor, and to show how it worked he put the cord on Bandel S. Lamout, the then Governor's private secretary, and instrated he put the cord on Fandei S. Lamout, the then Governor's private secretary, and it instrated the method. Gov. Cleveland approved it, and it was adopted in all of the prisons. During his term convicts were allowed to talk together on special occasions, and it was found beneficial to discipline.

WHAT DID MR. ROOSEVELT MEANS

The Mayor Puzzled by Some of the Commissioner's Remarks in Buittmore, President Theodore Rocsevelt of the Police Department made a speech before the Reform League at Baltimore on Tuesday evening, in which he said:

" Baltimore is not the only city where the poli-

ticlans have sought to turn victory to their own base uses. We have had the same trouble in base uses. We have had the same trouble in New York, where, after the people overthrew one set of bosses, those who were elected thought they had been elected to do the same things that the others had been overthrewn for doing."

Mayor Strong said of this statement of his appointee that he could not understand it. "If he meant I don't know," said he. "If he meant that I had turned out some men in office and put in others, and that alone. I'll have to plead guilty, but he can't say I did it as a punishment to a man who opposed my election. I named bim in place of Charley Murray, and Mr. Murray was one of the hardest workers in the reform campaign of 1894."

SHOT AS IT WERE BY A DOG. A Pistol Goes Off While Harris and the Brute Are Struggling for It.

PATERSON, March 4. A blg dog was run over by a car on the Central Electric Railway this morning. The dog was mortally injured and Patrolman Isaac Harris undertook to kill it. He fired two shots without effect. He then went nearer and was about to shoot again when the agonized creature made a leap and grasped the revolver in its month. The policeman gave a nutck jerk to free the weapon, and as he did so it went off. The bullet lodged in Harris's knee. Harris's knee.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4.- The Ill feeling between Senators Flood and Flannagen culminated this morning in an altercation in which Flood struck Flanuagea over the head with a stick, inflicting a severe wound and rendering him insensible for some time. The affair hap-pened in the Senste chambes.

BIG BLAZE IN RAVENSWOOD. Fanned by the Onle. It Gets Beyond the

Control of the Firemen. Shortly after 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the engine room of Peter Young's lagging fectory in the Ravenswood portion of Long Island City, directly opposite the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

The fire spread rapidly and destroyed the building, which was a two-story brick structure covering an area of 110 by 160 feet, running from the East River up to Vernon avenue, near Harris avenue.

The entire Fire Department of Long Island City was called out, but the firemen were unable to stop the progress of the flames, owing to the high wind that swept across the river. When the factory walls began to tumble the

fames lit up the surrounding country, and the convicts in the Blackwell's Island penttentiary could be seen standing at the barred windows, with their faces pressed against the glass, anxiously watching the fire.

At midnight the firemen had lost control of the fire, and the wind carried the flames to a big bagging storehouse, a brick building 210 feet in length, facing the river, a short distance from the big factory.

The bagging storage warehouse was completely enveloped in flame at 1 o'clock this norming, and a dozen tugboats were hurrying up the river to the scene of the fire.

In the mean time the firemen were engaged in an effort to save other buildings in the neighborhood, among them being the Ravenswood Art Glass Company's big factory, the New York Glass Works, and the old Bodine Castle. The Bodine Castle is a big building of Spanish

architecture and of some historical fame.

HIS MAD INFATUATION Young Baccellt Was Insane When He Shot

Himself Before a Lady's Picture.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, March 4.-The sad sequel to the romantic attempted suicide in Rome, cabled to THE SUN on last Saturday, is reported in a despatch that has come to hand to-night. Young Emilio Baccelli died in the hospital. whither he was removed from a photographer's saloon, and the stricken family have the addititional sorrow of knowing that he died insane. It is learned that the lady before whose por-trait Signor Baccelli shot himself lask week is the Marquise Theodoli, an American woman, who married the Marquis nearly eighteen years ago, and since then has been one of the recognized leaders in Roman society. She is about forty years old, and poor Emilio Baccelii had lived in this world only twenty-two years. His passion for the Marquis was a mad infatua tion, and, needless to say, he never received the slightest encouragement from the lady.

STAKED HIS LIFE ON CARDS. A Despondent Young Man Loses a Game and Kille Himself.

BRIDGEPORT, March 4. - Namoun Kramer aged 20, staked his life on a game of cards tolight. He lost, and throwing down the cards, killed himself by shooting himself in the heart. The tragedy occurred at 14 Wall street, where the young man lived. Kramer came to this city a few months ago and was employed at a bicycle factory. Recently he met a young woman from Boston and became infatuated with her He asked her to marry him, but was rejected. After that his friends noticed that he was downcast. To-night Louis Harris, a friend, proposed a game of cards to pass the evening. Luck

was against Kramer, and at last he said: "If I lose this game I will kill myself." He lost, and getting up from the table, threw

the cards down, saying: " I'll never play cards again." He passed into his bedroom adjoining, and the next minute there was the report of a revolver. Harris rushed in and found Kramer lying on

the floor with a revolver clutched in his hand. ACCIDENT TO GOV. MORTON.

His Carriage Breaks Down, but He Escapes Without Injury. ALBANY, March 4.-Gov. Morton's carriage broke down this afternoon while he was going finished the last half of the journey on foot. This occurrence led to the circulation of stories in which the Governor's horse was said to have run away and collided with an electric car. and that the Governor was seriously injured. Gov. Morton was much amused on his return to the Capitol to hear the various accounts of the acci-

New York Stock Exchange in its most sensational form. He said: "It was really nothing at all. The carriage had reached Hudson avenue when the Colonel place in Saragossa, Barcelona, Santiago, Ma-laga, Alcala, Bilbao, and Cadiz. None of them [Col. S. E. Marvin, the Governor's Military Sceretary and I heard a slight crack, as if a spring had broken. The carriage seat settled a few inches, and the wheels turned in. The coachman stopped the horse and we slighted to see what had broken near the middle, and we walked home. That was all. A dector stopped his gig near us and offered to carry me the balance of the way, but I declined. If I had been carried home in a doctor's carriage they would have reported me most seriously inwould have reported me most seriously in-jured, or in a dying condition, perhaps."

MRS. JOHN W. EALY INJURED. She Falls from a Second-story Window of

the Hotel Beresford-May Die, Mrs. John W. Easy fell from a window of her apartment on the second floor of the Hotel Beresford, at Eighty-first street and Central Park West toto the area vesterday afternoon and sustained injuries which may cause her death. She was unconscious when found in the area, and phycicians who were summoned discovered that she was suffering from concussion of the brain and possible fracture of the skull. She had not recovered consciousness at a late hour last night. It is not known how she came to fall out of the window, as she was alone at the time. She is 33 years old, and has lived with her busband at the licresford in the winter for the past four years. They live in Orange in the summer. Mr. Ealy is the President of the J. W. Ealy Publishing Company, with offices at 280 Broadway and 330 Pearl street. she was suffering from concussion of the brain

He Inscribes His Sentiments on Envelopes

and Uncle Sam Won't Carry Them. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .- On orders from the Post Office Department at Washington, a large number of letters sent out from this city by Mayor Sutro and addressed to United States Representatives and Senators at Washington, containing interature denouncing the proposed Funding bill, have been selzed. Across the top of each envelope were the words: "C. P. Huntington would not steal a red-hot stove." As the rules of the department prohibit the carrying of envelopes inscribed with libellous or scurrilous words, Mr. Surro has rendered himself liable to prosecution for his offence. containing literature denouncing the proposed

Ice-clad Schooner Salls South to Thuw Out. East Moniches, March 4 .- The four-masted, ce-coated schooner which has been off the Moriches life saving station for the past fortyeight hours got away this morning. Her crew could be seen from the beach at work with ton-manis and hand-spikes breaking the ice from the forward part of the vessel to enable them to

the forward part of the vessel to enable them to get under way.

She headed eastward under short headsalls, with her how deep in the water from the weight of ice. She will probably run to the finif Stream to thaw out.

There has been no direct communication across the bay for four days, and the only way to reach the south beach is to cross at Smitn's Point or at Westhampton.

Taken Mortally Itl on the Bridge.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPAIN'S UNIVERSITIES SHUT

THE GOVERNMENT WANTS NO MORM TROUBLE WITH STUDENTS. Fresh Encounters Between Students and

Police in Barcelons-Angry Demonstrations in Madeld The Poreign Minister Quits Office Recruits to Be Called For. MADRID, March 4. Sefor Eldnayen, who was ecently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs

in succession to the Duke of Tetuan, has resigned. A meeting of the Cabinet was held this evening, at which Sellor Elduayen an-nounced that he had tendered his resignation because it was considered desirable that the same Minister who begins negotiations with the United States and other countries in regard to Cuba should complete them. It is understood that the Duke of Tetuan wal succeed the retiring Foreign Minister and that he will take the

eath of office to-morrow. At the meeting it was decided that the universities should be closed for the present. The Ministers also agreed to an unlimited credit for the purchase of artillery, and to call for recruits of naval infantry and sailers,

A demonstration was attempted this aftermoon by the students of the university, but the police were on the alert, and the disorderly proceedings were speedily suppressed. Later 400 students of the School of Medicine and a nurnber of citizens who had Joined them were dispersed by the police. They soon reassembled, however, whistling at and jeering the officers.

One group of students who were standing close by a lieutement of police called the latter a coward and several of them attempted to strike him, whereupon the heutenant drew his revolver. The police and gendarines immediately charged with drawn swords upon the rioters. In the melée which ensued a few persons were injured. All places of business in the

neighborhood were closed, This morning a party of veterinary students invited the female employees in several cigar factories to unite with them in a demonstration of protest against the action of the United States Congress in regard to Cuba. Their invitation,

however, was declined. A group of university students and citizens who were attempting to incite the public to make a riotous demonstration to-day were charged upon by the police with drawn swords and were driven into near-by cafes and houses. A number of them took refuge in the university. where they trampled upon and afterward burned an American flag. Sixteen of the rioters were taken into custody and will be severely nunished.

A despatch from Havana to the Imparcial says a notice has been posted secretly in Havana saying that President Cleveland has approved of the action of the United States Congress with reference to Cuba. The despatch also says that Gomez and Maceo are hard pressed by the

Government troops. BARCELONA, March 4.-A large number of students carrying banners assembled this morning at the doors of the university, where they were addressed by several speakers. The police attempted to disperse the gathering, but were resisted by the students, who met the police with volleys of stones and other missiles. A charge was ordered and the police advanced upon the students, who retired and took refuge within the university building, closing the doors

in the face of the police. The latter finally forced an entrance at the rear of the building, but were met by the rector of the university, who ordered them to leave the premises at once. The police retired and the students emerged, when they were again attacked by the police and a florce fight ensued, at

the height of which a party of mounted gendarmes arrived and were greeted with cheers by the students. The commander of the gendarmes ordered the students to disperse, which they did upon his

promise that they should be protected against. the police. In the encounter with the officers many persons were injured.

WILL THE POWERS UNITE? Spain Trying to Secure Their Assent to a Joint Protest Concerning Cuba, Madrid, March 4.-It is asserted upon good

authority that Spain is now in communication with the several European Ministries with a view of securing their agreement to a joint protest in the event of President Cleveland recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. Demonstrations and meetings of protest against the action of the American Senate and House of Representatives continue in the provinces. They are almost wholly participated in

by students. Yesterday demonstrations took

was of any particular importance and they were all easily dispersed by the police. Armed transatlantic steamers will begin or March 20 to act as cruisers. A Spanish Women's l'atriotic League has been formed, which embraces the rich and poor alike Queen Regent Christina is President. The league will open permanent subscriptions in aid of the Cuban war fund, and donations of even

the smallest coins will be received in every parish in Spain.

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS. The Senate Disagrees to the Action of the House and Asks for a Conference,

Washington, March 4. - The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations discussed the House Cuban resolutions this morning for an hour and was unable to agree to the resolutions as passed by the House. Mr. Sherman, immediately on the assembling of the Senate, reported the action of the committee, and requested that a conference be asked, which was agreed to. There was a division of scutiment in the committee, the majority holding that the House resolutions were not as strong as the Scante resolutions and that the language was in some respects ambiguous. This was charged especially with reference to the second clause of the House resolutions, wherein it is stated that "the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interests of Spain, of the people of Cuba, and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, &c. It was mainchoice of the people of Cuba, &c. It was maintained that under such a resolution this Government would be committed to a settlement of the trouble by Cuba on the basis of an agreement of any fort with Spain that permitted Spain to still retain her control and domination of the island. The actual independence of the island was hasted upon as an essential feature of any resolution that may meet the final concurrence of the two Houses.

The conference on the part of the Senate are the subscenantites consisting of Senators Sherman, Morgan, and Lodge.

A message from the Senate announcing the disagreement of that body to the House Cuban resolutions and asking a conference thereon was received by the Histore, but no action was taken on it.

Within a very short time, possibly to-morrow, an agreement will be reached on the resolutions, and the subject disposed of so far as Congress is concerned.

As regards, the policy to be followed by the

and the subject disposed of so far as Congress is concerned.

As regards the policy to be followed by the President and Secretary of State all is uncertainty. Nothing is known except that both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Cliney were opposed to the passage of any resolutions, and being unable to personale Congress to accept their views they did the next best thing, and used their influence to prevent the expression of opinion from taking the shape of "joint" resolutions, which would, as a matter of course, be subject to the President's approval. It may be, however, that the Administration cannot even now escape sharing in the responsibility for what Congress has done. The constitution of the United States says that "concirrent" resolutions shall be presented to the Executive, but for some mysterious reason the leaders in both the Senate and House hold that resolutions of this kind do not require Executive approval. Same of the leaders were probably prompted to take this view by a desire to save the resolutions from a veto, not anticipating probably, that the majority would be so overwhelming it

Anton Wiegand, who was 72 years old, w. aken ill on the bridge platform at the Brooklyn

terminus hast night. He was carried by two po-licemen to the pance station, where he died ha-fore medical attendance could be procured. He lived with his sisters at 228 Pearl street, Brook-lyn, and had left home to take a walk.